

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

On page 38, please replace the last paragraph with the following:

In an embodiment, prongs or spikes ~~190~~ 606 may be incorporated in the lingual surface 68 of the dental appliance 60 and may prevent the tongue from being pushed forward during swallowing or while at rest. A depressed area 192 may be positioned at the midline of the dental appliance 60, behind the sockets 78 and closer to the rear of the mouth. The depressed area 192 may serve as a guide for the user as to where to position the tongue during swallowing.

On page 40, please replace the last paragraph with the following:

Referring now to Figures 10A through 10E, various tooth relations are provided for dental appliances which may treat users having different types of dentitions. Specifically, a dental appliance 150, such as that illustrated in Figure 13, may treat a user having a permanent dentition and may have an almost end-to-end relation 103 of an upper incisor ~~104~~ 604 and a lower incisor 106 as illustrated in Figure 10A. Figure 10B illustrates an ideal incisor relation 105 which may be approximately 0.5 to 1.5 millimeters of overjet, in a front-to-rear distance, between an upper incisor 107 and a lower incisor 108 in a perfect dentition. In the use of a dental appliance 170, illustrated in Figure 14 or appliance 190 in Figure 15, which may treat a user having a mixed or deciduous

dentition, an overjet relation of 1.0 millimeters to 2.5 millimeters as shown in Figure 10C would be indicated. The younger the child, the more overjet would be indicated in the design of the appliance 170 or 190 in Figures 14 and 15 respectively. Figure 10C illustrates an incisor relation 109 between an upper incisor 111 and a lower incisor 113 in a dental appliance 170 or 190, illustrated in Figure 14 and 15, which may treat a user having a mixed or deciduous dentition. The relation 109 of the dental appliance 190 may have an overjet of, for example, one to 2.5 millimeters. An end-to-end relation 114 of an upper incisor 110 and a lower incisor 112 is illustrated in Figure 10D.

On page 54, please replace the first full paragraph with the following:

Figure 29A illustrates a front section 329 608 of a U-shaped dental appliance 150, 170, 190, and 508 Figures 13, 14, 15 and 43D having an occlusal surface (not shown) with individual sockets 317 or slots for more than one tooth (not shown) and where the margins 327 may cover more of the gingival tissue than demonstrated in known dental appliances. Figure 29C illustrates a dental appliance which has margins 339 which cover a small portion of the gingival tissue. In another embodiment, illustrated in Figure 29B, canine sockets 329 within the dental appliance 319 may be shaped wherein the canine cuspal area 329 comes to a sharp point 318. In an embodiment, the dental appliance 319 may have an accentuated distal incisal edge 321

of the upper and/or lower canines to enhance mesial space closure towards the midline.

On page 54, please replace the second full paragraph with the following:

Figure 30 illustrates a top plan view of upper front teeth 317 (not shown) and/or lower front teeth (not shown) wherein sockets 321 may be narrower on a distal side 322 than on a mesial side 320 to encourage the teeth to be moved toward the midline. A mesial side of each tooth may be wider labio-lingually 320 than a labio-lingual dimension on the distal side 322 to move teeth toward the center of the mouth.